

FOURTEEN NEW CHRYSOMELID BEETLES FROM THE WEST INDIES
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Of the following new species of West Indian Chrysomelid beetles, four came from Jamaica, mostly collected by Dr. T. H. Farr. Five came from Hispaniola, mostly collected by Dr. P. J. Darlington, Jr. The other five consist of one from Cat Island in the Bahamas, two from Puerto Rico, one from St. Thomas, in the Virgin Islands, and one from St. Lucia.

***Galerucella hexarhabdota*, new species**

(Figure 11)

About 3.4 mm. in length, oblong-oval, the prothorax depressed on the sides, the elytra with a slight ante- and postmedian transverse depression, closely punctate and with short appressed pubescence, pale yellowish brown, the antennae, breast and abdomen dark, the elytra dark brown, each with three pale vittae.

Head closely punctate with appressed pubescence, a dark line down occiput to antennal sockets, little evidence of a carina on the short lower front, occiput and labrum dark, lower front yellowish brown. Antennae short and rather stout, not reaching the middle of the elytra, the base of the first four joints pale, rest entirely dark. Prothorax with slightly angulate sides, the usual basal tooth and deep cut angle at base, disk widely depressed on the sides and also in the middle anteriorly and at base, finely punctate and with short appressed pale pubescence, entirely pale. Scutellum brownish. Elytra widely rounded at apex and transversely depressed before and after the middle, surface contiguously, coarsely and shallowly punctate and with short close pubescence, pale over the pale vittae and brownish over the brown; three pale vittae on each elytron becoming narrower towards apex, one lateral, one from the intrahumeral sulcus and the last between that and the suture. Body beneath with the breast and abdomen piceous, legs yellowish brown. Length 3.5 mm.; width 1.7 mm.

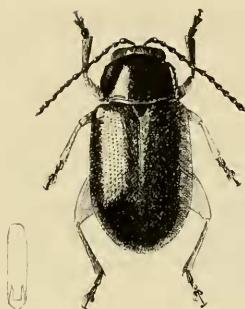
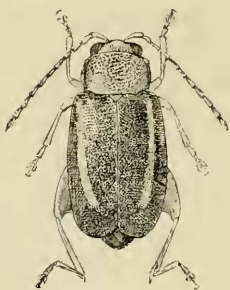
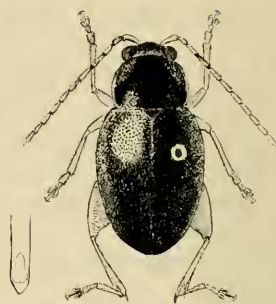
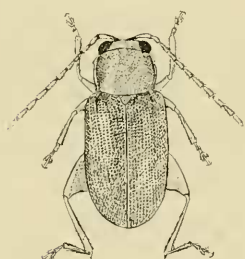
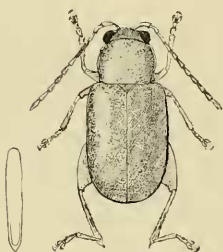
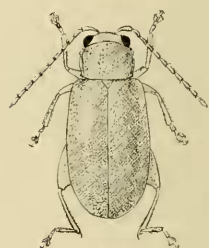
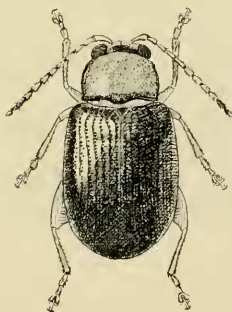
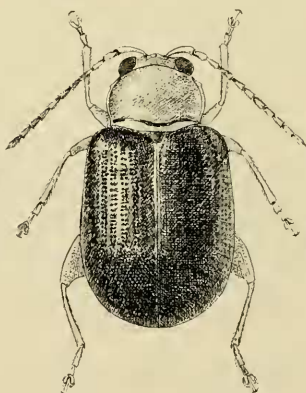
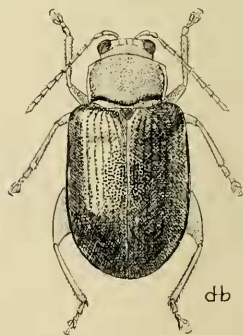
Holotype male (USNM Type No. 67334), Mandeville, Jamaica, collected in April 1906 by Van Duzee, from the Wickham collection.

Remarks.—This species has shorter elytra than *G. jamaicensis* and differs from the other vittate West Indian species of *Galerucella* in having the vittae of approximately the same width.

***Galerucella jamaicensis*, new species**

(Figure 14)

From 4 to 5 mm. in length, elongate oblong oval, densely and moderately coarsely punctate and with short appressed pubescence, the prothorax pale and irregularly depressed, the elytra dark brown to piceous with a narrow pale sutural vitta and a wider pale vitta from the intrahumeral sulcus downward, and a narrow and in some specimens nearly obliterated pale line between the sutural and intrahumeral vittae, the apex and margin pale, the legs yellowish brown, antennae dark brown, breast and abdomen piceous.

1. *Hermoeophaga maldonadi* n.sp.2. *Longitarsus rhabdotus* n.sp.3. *Longitarsus phofinus* n.sp.4. *Longitarsus felis* n.sp.5. *Longitarsus hoffmani* n.sp.6. *Longitarsus portoricensis* n.sp.7. *Hermoeophaga constanzae* n.sp.8. *Hermoeophaga darlingtoni* n.sp.9. *Hermoeophaga punctata* n.sp.

Head with interocular space half width of head, a depressed line down occiput to antennal sockets, occiput densely and shallowly punctate and with appressed pubescence, a carina down the short lower front, occiput and mouthparts dark, lower front reddish brown. Antennae with the three basal joints pale or partly pale, the rest dark brown, not reaching the middle of the elytra. Prothorax pale yellow with somewhat angulate sides, the disk depressed on the sides, in the

middle at base and anteriorly; surface densely punctate with fine appressed pubescence. Scutellum brownish. Elytra dark brown or piceous, with very narrow and inconspicuous pale sutural vitta, a wider one from intrahumeral sulcus, and a narrow and inconspicuous one not visible in some specimens between these and the margin and apex pale; surface with contiguous and moderately coarse punctures and with a fine pubescence that is pale over the pale areas and dark and inconspicuous over the dark parts. Body beneath with breast and abdomen dark, legs yellowish brown. Length 4–5.2 mm.; width 1.6–2 mm.

Holotype male (USNM Type No. 67335) and 9 paratypes, 4 of which are in the Institute of Jamaica, collected at Grove Place, Manchester, Jamaica (type locality) June 23, 1960 by T. H. Farr on *Cordia macrophylla*; St. James, Montego Bay, Feb. 3, 1960 by T. H. Farr; Trelawny, Windsor Estate, Aug. 21, 1955 by T. H. Farr.

Remarks.—This differs from the other species of West Indian *Galerucella* by its unusual elytral vittation and also by the exceptionally long elytra. It most closely resembles *G. venustula* Suffrian from Cuba in which there are three pale elytral vittae besides the sutural one on each elytron. In the present species the lateral pale vitta is not visible and there is only a remnant of a pale vitta between the sutural and the intrahumeral vittae.

***Diabrotica farri*, new species**

(Figure 10)

About 5 mm. in length, oblong-oval, shiny, nearly impunctate, pale yellow with the elytra having a greenish tinge (? pale green in life), the antennae and mouthparts dark, the elytra with a dark piceous humeral covering and dark about the scutellum, a median roundish dark spot between humeral and sutural darkening, a large dark lateral spot below, and near the apex a median and a lateral spot more or less united and the apex with a dark spot, these elytral spots frequently coalescing; breast dark, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi dark.

Head with interocular space half width of head, occiput shiny, impunctate, a carina down the lower front, pale with dark mouthparts. Antennae entirely dark, third joint shorter than fourth, remainder subequal. Prothorax with nearly straight sides, disk smooth and without depressions, shining, impunctate, entirely pale. Scutellum pale. Elytra shiny, nearly impunctate, probably in life greenish but faded to yellowish brown in dried specimens, with piceous markings; a large dark humeral spot, area about scutellum dark, a median spot between; on the side extending to the middle a large dark area, and near the apex two spots, one median, one lateral, often united, a round spot at apex of each elytron united at the suture; all these spots often coalescing. Body beneath pale with the breast dark, outer half of femora, tibiae and tarsi dark. Length 4.5–5.5 mm.; width 2.3–2.6 mm.

Holotype male (USNM Type No. 67336) and 6 paratypes, 3 of which are in the Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, all collected at Port Henderson Hill, St. Catherine, Jamaica, July 7, 1958 by T. H. Farr.

Remarks.—This is closely related to *D. hispaniolae* Blake from Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The elytral markings are similar but a little different. The head in the Jamaican species is always pale and

it is dark in the other, and in the Jamaican species the elytra are very indistinctly punctate, whereas in the other they are densely punctate.

***Diabrotica luciana*, new species**

(Figure 12)

Between 6 and 7 mm. in length, elongate oval, nearly impunctate, shining, the head on occiput yellowish brown, paler in lower front, the mandibles tipped with brown, the antennae yellowish, prothorax faintly greenish in some specimens, elytra possibly greenish yellow in life but in most dried specimens yellowish brown, each elytron with three short pale green bands, not meeting at suture; undersurface and legs pale, with the breast deeper brown at least on the sides; tibiae also sometimes deeper brown on the outside.

Head polished and rounded over occiput, yellowish brown becoming paler in lower front; a small median depression over the frontal tubercles, lower front with a well developed carina, the mouthparts edged with brown. Antennae pale yellowish, deepening in color somewhat in terminal joints but not always, the third joint not much longer than second, and fourth joint longer than succeeding ones. Prothorax smooth, shining, impunctate, pale yellow in most specimens but in two specimens with a faint greenish tinge, possibly faded from brighter green in life. Scutellum reddish brown. Elytra wider below the middle, and with well marked humeri that are slightly deeper reddish brown; pale yellow and some specimens with a slightly greenish tinge, possibly pale greenish yellow when living, each elytron with three short bands, one before the middle, and two after it, none meeting at the suture. Body beneath pale yellow with the sides of the breast reddish brown, the femora sometimes with a greenish tinge and tibiae often on the outside darker brown. Length 6-7 mm.; width 3.4-3.8 mm.

Holotype female (USNM Type No. 67337), St. Lucia, B.W.I., collected July 5, 1931, from the S. T. Danforth collection. Also collected at St. Lucia by Chapin and Blackwelder in April 1934, by H. A. Ballou Sept. 29, 1904, and by R. G. Fennah October 1939.

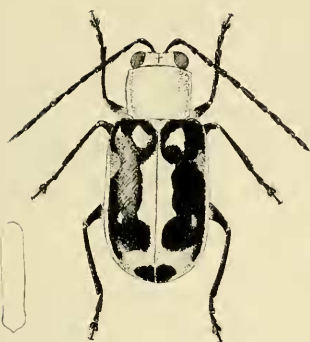
Remarks.—This is very close to *D. fucata* (Fabr.) and may be only a subspecies. Except for the elytral markings which are paler as well as consisting of three short pale greenish bands instead of two dark bluish green (described by Fabricius as *cyaneus*) spots on each elytron, it resembles *fucata*.

***Longitarsus rhabdotus*, new species**

(Figure 2)

About 1.5 mm. in length, elongate oblong-oval, somewhat shiny, densely and moderately coarsely punctate, dull reddish brown, the elytra with a paler yellowish brown vitta from the humerus curving gradually inwards till it reaches the middle of the elytron before the apex; elytra truncate at apex with the abdomen showing.

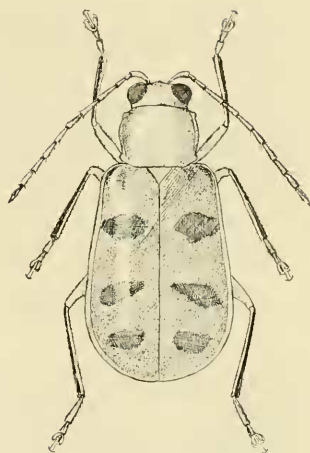
Head with the interocular space a little more than half width of head, occiput shining, a group of punctures near each eye, tubercles small but swollen and well defined, interantennal area produced; head on occiput and mouthparts darker brown, the lower front yellowish brown. Antennae extending about to the middle



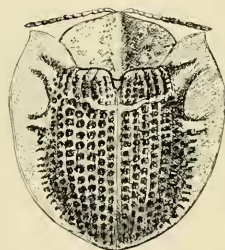
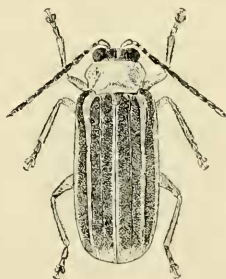
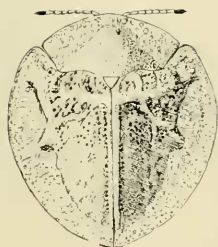
10. *Diabrotica farreri* n.sp.



11. *Galerucella hexarhabdota* n.sp.



12. *Diabrotica luciona* n.sp.



13. *Psalidonota jamaicana* Spaeth 14. *Galerucella jamaicensis* n.sp. 15. *Psalidonota dentata* n.sp.

of the elytra, second, third and fourth joints subequal and paler, rest deeper brown and widening towards apex. Prothorax moderately convex, with rounded sides, shining, densely and rugosely punctate, deep reddish brown. Scutellum brown. Winged elytra truncate at apex, with abdomen protruding below; humeri distinct with a little intrahumeral sulcus; surface densely and rugosely punctate, shiny, reddish brown with a paler and rather inconspicuous vitta on each elytron,

extending from the humerus downwards and inwards to the middle and ending not far from apex. Body beneath deep reddish brown, the legs yellowish brown. Length 1.6 mm.; width 0.8 mm.

Holotype female (USNM Type No. 67338), St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, collected June 4, 1917 by Harold Morrison.

Remarks.—Only a single specimen of this is known, but the rugose punctation together with the vittate elytra sufficiently differentiate it from other species. It is one of the species of *Longitarsus* having the elytra truncate with the end of the abdomen exposed.

***Longitarsus portoricensis*, new species**

(Figure 6)

About 1.3 mm. in length, elongate oblong-oval, shining, not at all alutaceous, the pronotum finely and densely punctate, the elytra a little more distinctly and as densely punctate, winged, with small humeri, entirely pale yellowish brown.

Head polished over occiput, a group of punctures near the eye, frontal tubercles small and inconspicuous, interantennal area prow-like and protruding, entirely pale yellowish brown. Antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, third joint shorter than second or fourth, entirely pale yellowish brown. Prothorax moderately convex with slightly rounded sides, shining, finely and densely punctate, yellowish brown. Scutellum yellowish brown. Elytra with small humeri and with short wings beneath, surface shiny and with distinct and moderately dense punctation, yellowish brown. Body beneath and legs entirely yellowish brown. Length 1.3–1.4 mm.; width 0.8 mm.

Holotype female (MCZ Type No. 30836) and 4 paratypes (MCZ), 4 paratypes, all females in USNM, all from L. Guanica, Puerto Rico, collected May 31, 1938 by P. J. Darlington, Jr.

Remarks.—Unfortunately all the specimens known are females. The elytra are longer than in the Cuban *L. seminulum* Suffrian, as well as the Haitian species, *L. hoffmani*, described in this paper.

***Longitarsus felis*, new species**

(Figure 4)

About 1.5 mm. in length, elongate oblong-oval, somewhat alutaceous, especially on the pronotum, finely and densely punctate, the elytra densely and more coarsely punctate than the pronotum, dark yellowish brown.

Head with the interocular space half width of head, occiput polished down to the interantennal region, with little trace of frontal tubercles, carina projecting like a keel down the front, a few punctures near the eye, entirely yellowish brown. Antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, joints two to four subequal, the outer joints a little thicker. Prothorax moderately convex, with only slightly rounded sides, surface alutaceous, densely and finely punctate. Scutellum yellowish brown. Winged, although probably the wings are not very long; elytra with small humeri with a trace of intrahumeral sulcus, surface coarsely and densely punctate becoming somewhat finer towards apex, dark yellowish brown, somewhat shiny. Body beneath the legs dirty yellowish brown. Length 1.5 mm.; width 0.8 mm.

Holotype female (MCZ Type No. 30837), and 1 paratype (MCZ), 2 paratypes in USNM, collected on Cat Island, Bahamas, in July and August 1935 by W. J. Clench.

Remarks.—This is similar to *L. perforatus* Horn, but unlike that species it is winged and not so narrow. The elytral punctation is not so coarse and the pronotum is more distinctly punctate and alutaceous.

***Longitarsus hoffmani*, new species**

(Figure 5)

About 1.5 mm. in length, oblong-oval, feebly shining, the pronotum and elytra finely and inconspicuously punctate, dirty yellowish brown, with the antennae except the three basal joints dark brown.

Head with the interocular space more than half width of head, occiput shining, smooth, a group of punctures near each eye, frontal tubercles poorly defined, interantennal area produced in a pronounced carina, entirely deep yellowish or reddish brown. Antennae with the three basal joints pale, the rest dark brown, not extending below the middle of the elytra. Prothorax smoothly rounded without depressions, the sides arcuate, surface feebly shining; finely punctate, dark yellowish brown. Scutellum triangular, yellowish brown. Winged (in some specimens underwings appear only rudimentary); elytra finely and moderately densely punctate, feebly shining, yellowish brown. Body beneath and femora reddish brown, the tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown. Length 1.2–1.6 mm.; width 0.7–0.8 mm.

Holotype male (USNM Type No. 67339) and 5 paratypes, collected on Mt. Cabrite, Haiti, on *Heliotropum parviflorum* by W. A. Hoffman on October 12, 1924.

Remarks.—The small size and relatively fine punctation distinguish this species. It is similar to a small species from Cuba that corresponds to Suffrian's description of *L. seminulum*, but the aedeagus is longer and more slender.

***Longitarsus photinus*, new species**

(Figure 3)

Between 1.5 and 2 mm. in length, oval, wingless, shining, densely and moderately coarsely punctate, piceous with the pronotum sometimes with a reddish tinge; antennae and legs yellowish brown, undersurface deep reddish brown.

Head with the interocular space a little more than half width of head, occiput alutaceous with a group of coarse punctures on each side near the eye; a prominent carina between antennal sockets and extending down the lower front; usually deep reddish brown or piceous. Antennae yellowish brown, reaching the middle of the elytra, second and third joints about equal and shorter than the fourth. Prothorax convex with curved sides, shining, densely and moderately coarsely punctate, piceous, sometimes deep reddish brown. Scutellum piceous. Wingless; elytra without humeral prominences and widest before the middle, tapering towards apex, convex, shining, densely and coarsely punctate, deep piceous. Body beneath deep yellowish or reddish brown, legs yellowish brown. Length 1.5–2 mm.; width 0.8–1 mm.

Holotype male (MCZ Type No. 30838) and 14 paratypes, 7 of which are in the USNM, Loma Rucilla, 8,000–10,000 ft. alt., Dominican Republic, collected in June 1936 by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—*L. solidaginis* Horn from Florida is also black with “rufotestaceous” legs, and also coarsely punctate, but it is smaller and duller and without the lustre that is characteristic of this tiny species.

***Hermacophaga constanzae*, new species**

(Figure 7)

About 1.5 mm. in length, oblong-oval, shining, the prothorax deeply sulcate across the entire base, the elytra strongly and striately punctate, yellowish brown, the occiput of head dark brown, the elytra dark green, the breast and abdomen piceous.

Head with the interocular space half width of head, occiput smooth except for a few punctures near the eye, the frontal tubercles clearly cut, a carina down lower front, top of head dark, lower part yellowish brown. Antennae reaching below humeri, the two basal joints swollen, the succeeding joints narrower, and towards the apex becoming wider and darker. Prothorax convex with rounded sides and a sinuous basal sulcus extending across entire pronotum, finely punctate, yellowish brown. Scutellum dark. Elytra with strong striate punctation becoming finer after the middle, shining dark green. Body beneath with the breast and abdomen piceous, the legs entirely pale. Length 1.7 mm.; width 0.9 mm.

Holotype male (MCZ Type No. 30839), one female paratype in USNM, Constanza, Dominican Republic, 3,000–4,000 ft. alt., collected in August 1938 by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—This is slightly smaller than *H. punctata* and less brightly green with more regular elytral striation and a dark occiput. There is no confused mass of punctures in the middle of the elytra.

***Hermacophaga darlingtoni*, new species**

(Figure 8)

About 2.5 mm. in length, oblong-oval, shining, the prothorax with a sinuous basal sulcus across base, the elytra with geminate striate punctation, yellowish or reddish brown with the elytra bright green, the breast, abdomen and terminal antennal joints deep reddish brown.

Head with the interocular space half width of head, occiput polished down to the antennal sockets with little evidence of frontal tubercles, a very short knob of a carina between antennal sockets, lower front short, entirely pale yellowish brown. Antennae extending to the middle of the elytra, the two basal joints wider than the succeeding ones, the three terminal joints wider and deeper brown. Prothorax smoothly convex with slightly rounded sides and a deep, sinuous sulcus across entire base, surface densely and not coarsely punctate, shining yellowish brown. Scutellum dark. Elytra broad and convex with a transverse depression below the basal callosities; the punctation moderately coarse and in double rows becoming dense and confused towards the apex, shining bright green. Body beneath with the breast and abdomen dark brown, the legs pale yellowish brown, tibiae rather short. Length 2.3 mm.; width 1.4 mm.

Holotype female (MCZ Type No. 30840), Desbarriere, Mf., La Hotte, near 4,000 ft. alt., Haiti, collected in October 1934 by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—The three species of *Hermacophaga* described here from Hispaniola are all of very similar coloring, but they all differ from each other in their elytral punctation. *H. darlingtoni*, the largest of the three, has a quite different face, also, with little sign of frontal tubercles and a very short lower front. The elytral punctation is in double rows.

***Hermacophaga punctata*, new species**

(Figure 9)

About 2 mm. in length, oblong-oval, shining, the prothorax with a sinuous basal sulcus extending the entire width, the elytra striately punctate, with a mass of irregular punctures near the suture in the middle, pale yellowish brown with the elytra bright green, the breast and abdomen dark piceous.

Head with the interocular space a little more than half width of head, occiput rounded, smooth, a group of punctures near the eye, tubercles clearly cut, a carina down lower front, entirely yellowish brown. Antennae not reaching much below the humeri, yellowish brown, the two basal joints wider than the succeeding, the outer joints also a little wider. Prothorax smoothly convex with a sinuous basal sulcus extending the entire width, finely punctate, pale yellowish brown. Scutellum brown. Elytra strongly striate punctate, the punctures near the middle and suture becoming very dense and confused, shining bright green or blue green. Body beneath with the breast and abdomen dark piceous, legs entirely yellowish brown. Length 2–2.1 mm.; width 1 mm.

Holotype female (MCZ Type No. 30841), San José de las Matas, Dominican Republic, 1,000–2,000 ft. alt., collected in June 1938 by P. J. Darlington.

Remarks.—One other specimen, also a female, of what is probably the same species was collected by Darlington on Mt. Trou d'Eau, Haiti, in November 1934. This specimen has almost costate elytra with the elytral striae deeply sunken, and the punctation near the suture is quite dense and confused as in the specimen from the Dominican Republic.

***Hermacophaga maldonadoi*, new species**

(Figure 1)

About 2.5 mm. in length, oblong oval, lustrous, the prothorax finely and the elytra more coarsely and densely punctate, the punctures tending to be striate, blue green or violaceous, the head dark on occiput and shining with a metallic lustre but reddish brown in lower front, antennae and legs deep reddish brown.

Head with interocular space approximately half width of head, occiput of head down to frontal tubercles shining dark bluish green, frontal tubercles clearly cut, a prominent carina down the lower front which is reddish brown. Antennae extending below humeri, fifth joint longest after the basal, all joints widened and rounded at apex, especially from the 6th to 11th, deep reddish brown. Pro-

thorax smoothly convex with fine punctures and a sinuate groove across at base, an oblique angle anteriorly and a small tooth at base, lustrous blue green or violaceous. Scutellum dark. Elytra shining blue, green or even violaceous, with dense and distinct punctation that tends to be striate in basal half becoming less so on sides and at apex. Body beneath metallic blue or green except the abdomen which is reddish brown. Legs also reddish brown with the front tibiae sometimes slightly metallic. Length 2.3–2.6 mm.; width 1.2–1.9 mm.

Holotype male (USNM Type No. 67340) and 8 paratypes, four of which are in the College of Agriculture, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, collected at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, March 27–30, 1961, by J. Maldonado Capriles.

Remarks.—This is close to the Puerto Rican species, *H. cylindrica* Weise, but differs from it by the more strongly punctate elytra, by the reddish brown legs and abdomen and lower face, and also by the differently shaped aedeagus.

***Psalidonota dentata*, new species**

(Figure 15)

About 12 mm. in length, nearly as broad as long with rounded sides, head completely concealed by the prothorax, prothorax with a convex median area leveling out in a broad explanate margin on the sides and anteriorly, basal margin sinuate over scutellum, elytra with a hump behind the scutellum, a widely explanate margin extending forwards and outward in a curvature with a tooth at the end, the surface very coarsely and striately punctate, deep reddish brown with irregular golden areas, margin paler in color, antennae and legs golden brown.

Head concealed from above by prothorax, with very large eyes close together, a deep median groove down front, tubercles inconspicuous, mouth declivous. Antennae extending to the width of the elytra in front, pale yellow brown, a little darker towards apex. Prothorax curving forwards over head in the middle, widest anteriorly, narrowed almost in a straight line towards base, basal margin deeply sinuate over scutellum, surface uneven with a median convexity down the middle and on the sides flattening out with irregular depressions and scattered punctation, shiny, alutaceous, reddish brown. Scutellum shield-shaped, reddish. Elytra strongly convex in basal half with a rounded hump below the scutellum and explanate margin on the sides widest in the anterior half and projecting forwards and outwards with a tooth at the anterior angle; the convex portion of the elytra with very large contiguous and deep striate punctures in eight or nine rows, a little confused on the sides; shiny although alutaceous, deep reddish with irregular golden brown areas, probably in life much more golden, margin a lighter red. Body beneath and legs yellow brown. Length 12.5 mm.; width 11.5 mm.

Holotype (sex undet.) (USNM Type No. 67341), Christiana, Manchester, Jamaica, collected July 18, 1955 by Mrs. J. C. Stephens.

Remarks.—*Psalidonota obtusa* Boh. from Brazil is described as being "rufotestacea," the only one approaching in color the present species. All the rest are paler yellow brown. Besides being unusual in its coloration, this species is also a little larger, the majority of the others varying from 7 to 11 mm. and being not so coarsely and densely

punctate. The shape of the anterior projection of the humeri is different from any of them in that instead of being smoothly rounded there is a small but distinct tooth. In the matter of this sharply produced humeral projection, the beetle somewhat resembles *Plagiometriona gibbifera* (Champ.) but the prothorax is differently shaped and the whole beetle is broader proportionately. It is unlike any other cassid beetle found up to this time in the West Indies and may be sufficiently different to warrant generic standing.

**A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF NERTHRA RUGOSA
(DESJ.) IN BRAZIL.**

(HEMIPTERA: GELASTOCORIDAE)

Nerthra rugosa (Desjardins), the most widely distributed gelastocorid, has been reported from Mauritius, the Indo-Australian region, Pearl Island, Panamá and Florida. It is now recorded from two localities in São Paulo, Brazil.

Mr. Reinhart Schuster, the collector, Zoologisches Institut der Technischen Hochschule, Braunschweig, Germany, has sent six specimens to Dr. C. J. Drake for his collection. One adult male and three nymphs were collected in algae (*Bostrychia* sp.) in the intertidal zone of the rocky sea coast near São Sebastião in December, 1960. Two nymphs were captured in the same kind of habitat near Ubatuba in July, 1960.—E. L. TODD, *Falls Church, Virginia*.

NOTICE

SNODGRASS REPRINT COLLECTION

The Robert E. Snodgrass library of reprints on insect anatomy and morphology is now housed in the U. S. National Museum, Department of Entomology, and is being perpetuated as a memorial to Dr. Snodgrass. Contributors to the field of insect morphology are invited to send copies of their papers, to be included in the library, to: **Snodgrass Reprint Collection, Department of Entomology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. 20560.**